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7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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12 VIOLETTA HOANG, et al.,  
13 Plaintiffs,  
14 v.  
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16 REUNION.COM, INC.,  
17 Defendant

No. C-08-3518 MMC

**18 ORDER DENYING IN PART AND  
19 DEFERRING IN PART RULING ON  
20 DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE  
21 AND FOR INVOLUNTARY DISMISSAL;  
22 DEFERRING RULING ON MOTION FOR  
23 SANCTIONS; AFFORING PARTIES  
24 OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT  
25 SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING**

26 Before the Court is plaintiffs Violetta Hoang, Livia Hsiao, Michael Blacksburg, and  
27 Matthew Hall's "Notice of Withdrawal of Second Amended Complaint and of Plaintiffs'  
28 Decision to Stand on the First Amended Complaint Without Further Amendment," filed July  
1, 2009 ("Notice of Withdrawal"), and defendant Reunion.com, Inc.'s objection thereto.  
Also before the Court are two motions: (1) defendants' "Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Notice  
and for Involuntary Dismissal," filed July 31, 2009; and (2) defendant's "Motion for  
Sanctions Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1927," filed July 31, 2009. Plaintiffs have filed  
opposition to each motion, to which defendant has separately replied. Having read and  
considered the parties' respective filings, the Court rules as follows.  
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1     **A. Withdrawal of Second Amended Complaint**

2             By order filed December 23, 2008, the Court dismissed plaintiffs' First Amended  
3     Complaint ("FAC"), and afforded plaintiffs' leave to file a Second Amended Complaint  
4     ("SAC"), no later than January 16, 2009. By order filed May 14, 2009, the deadline for  
5     plaintiffs to file a SAC was extended to May 29, 2009. Thereafter, on May 29, 2009,  
6     plaintiffs filed the SAC. Subsequently, on June 26, 2009, defendant served on plaintiffs a  
7     motion for sanctions, pursuant to Rule 11(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in  
8     which motion defendant argued the SAC was filed in violation of Rule 11. (See Heyman  
9     Decl., filed August 21, 2009, ¶ 8, Ex. 1 at 10:18 - 11:18.) In response thereto, plaintiffs, on  
10    July 1, 2009, filed the Notice of Withdrawal, in which plaintiffs state they are withdrawing  
11    the SAC and will stand on the FAC without further amendment.

12            The Federal Rules provide that a party served with a Rule 11 motion for sanctions  
13     has the opportunity to withdraw the "challenged paper" within 21 days of the service of the  
14     motion. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2); see, e.g., Barber v. Miller, 146 F.3d 707, 710 (9th Cir.  
15     1998) (holding party upon whom Rule 11 motion is served not subject to sanctions  
16     thereunder if party "timely withdraw[s]"). Here, because plaintiffs' Notice of Withdrawal was  
17     filed within 21 days of the service of the Rule 11 motion, the withdrawal of the SAC was  
18     proper.

19            Defendant asserts, both in its objection to the Notice of Withdrawal and in its motion  
20     to strike, that the Court nonetheless should strike the Notice of Withdrawal. Defendants do  
21     not argue that plaintiffs' withdrawal of the SAC was untimely or otherwise in violation of  
22     Rule 11(c)(2). Rather, defendant's argument is based on defendant's disagreement with  
23     plaintiffs' proposal regarding the procedural posture of the case after the Court deems the  
24     SAC withdrawn. Specifically, plaintiffs propose the Court should enter judgment on the  
25     order dismissing the FAC, while defendants argue the Court should involuntarily dismiss  
26     the action pursuant to Rule 41(b) and, further, should enter such involuntary dismissal  
27     nunc pro tunc as of the deadline to amend, May 29, 2009. Irrespective of how, and as of  
28     what date, the Court resolves the instant action, however, plaintiffs nonetheless have the

1 right to withdraw the SAC. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2).

2 Accordingly, the Court deems the SAC withdrawn, and will deny defendant's motion  
 3 to strike to the extent defendant requests therein an order striking the Notice of  
 4 Withdrawal.<sup>1</sup>

5 **B. Whether Action Should Be Dismissed**

6 As noted above, the parties dispute how, and as of what date, the Court should  
 7 dismiss plaintiffs' claims and enter judgment thereon. Before the Court considers such  
 8 dispute, however, the Court finds it appropriate to afford the parties an opportunity to brief  
 9 the issue of whether the Court, in light of recent Ninth Circuit authority decided after the  
 10 Court dismissed the FAC, should reconsider its decision to dismiss the FAC.

11 In the FAC, plaintiffs allege claims under § 17529.5(a) of the California Business &  
 12 Professions Code.<sup>2</sup> In its December 23, 2008 order, the Court found plaintiffs had

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14 <sup>1</sup>The Notice of Withdrawal also purports to withdraw plaintiffs' Supplemental Brief  
 15 filed March 27, 2009, in which plaintiffs stated they were "prepared to allege [in a Second  
 16 Amended Complaint] that they suffered the injuries that the California Legislature sought to  
 17 prevent as a result of the Defendant's violation of Section 17529.5." (See Pls.' Supp. Brief,  
 18 filed March 27, 2009, at 2:4-5.) Plaintiffs cite no rule or authority, however, entitling  
 19 plaintiffs to withdraw a filing after the relief requested therein has been granted.  
 20 Consequently, the Court does not deem the Supplemental Brief withdrawn.

21 <sup>2</sup>Section 17529.5(a) provides as follows:

22 (a) It is unlawful for any person or entity to advertise in a commercial e-mail  
 23 advertisement either sent from California or sent to a California electronic mail  
 24 address under any of the following circumstances:

25 (1) The e-mail advertisement contains or is accompanied by a  
 26 third-party's domain name without the permission of the third  
 27 party.

28 (2) The e-mail advertisement contains or is accompanied by  
 29 falsified, misrepresented, or forged header information. This  
 30 paragraph does not apply to truthful information used by a third  
 31 party who has been lawfully authorized by the advertiser to use  
 32 that information.

(3) The e-mail advertisement has a subject line that a person  
 knows would be likely to mislead a recipient, acting reasonably  
 under the circumstances, about a material fact regarding the  
 contents or subject matter of the message.

See Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17529.5(a).

1 adequately alleged that the e-mails they received from defendant contained false  
 2 statements, that defendant knew the statements would convey false representations to the  
 3 recipients, that the statements were material, and that defendant intended the recipients to  
 4 rely on the statements. The Court dismissed the FAC for two reasons, however. First, the  
 5 Court found plaintiffs' § 17529.5(a) claims were preempted by the Controlling the Assault  
 6 of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act ("CAN-SPAM"), specifically, by 15 U.S.C.  
 7 § 7707(b)(1),<sup>3</sup> because plaintiffs did not allege they had relied on the allegedly false  
 8 statements in the subject e-mails. Second, the Court found plaintiffs had failed to  
 9 adequately allege standing, because plaintiffs did not allege they were injured by the e-  
 10 mails.

11 In Gordon v. Virtumundo, Inc., 575 F.3d 1040 (9th Cir. 2009), the Ninth Circuit  
 12 considered whether the plaintiff therein had standing to allege claims under a Washington  
 13 state statute substantially similar to § 17529.5(a),<sup>4</sup> and whether the plaintiff's claims under  
 14 such statute were preempted by CAN-SPAM, i.e., the issues addressed in this Court's  
 15 December 23, 2008 order.

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 17 <sup>3</sup>Under § 7707(b)(1), "[CAN-SPAM] supersedes any statute, regulation, or rule of a  
 18 State or political subdivision of a State that expressly regulates the use of electronic mail to  
 19 send commercial messages, except to the extent that any such statute, regulation, or rule  
 prohibits falsity or deception in any portion of a commercial electronic mail message or  
 information attached thereto." See 15 U.S.C. § 7707(b)(1).

20 <sup>4</sup>Section 19.190.020 of the Washington Revised Code, the statute at issue in  
 21 Gordon, provides as follows:

22 (1) No person may initiate the transmission, conspire with another to initiate  
 23 the transmission, or assist the transmission, of a commercial electronic mail  
 24 message from a computer located in Washington or to an electronic mail  
 address that the sender knows, or has reason to know, is held by a  
 Washington resident that:

25 (a) Uses a third party's internet domain name without  
 26 permission of the third party, or otherwise misrepresents or  
 obscures any information in identifying the point of origin or the  
 transmission path of a commercial electronic mail message; or

27 (b) Contains false or misleading information in the subject line.

28 See id. 1057 (quoting Wash. Rev. Code § 19.190.020(1).)

1       With respect to the issue of standing, the Ninth Circuit, after noting the defendant  
2 therein had not contested the plaintiff's standing to pursue his claims under the state  
3 statute, observed that the state statute allowed a "recipient of a commercial e-mail  
4 message" to bring a private action under the state statute. See id. at 1058. Because the  
5 Ninth Circuit proceeded to address the merits of the plaintiff's state law claims, see id. at  
6 1058-64, and because a court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a claim if the plaintiff  
7 lacks standing, irrespective of whether the issue is raised by the defendant, see United  
8 States v. Hays, 515 U.S. 737, 742 (1995), it could be argued that the Ninth Circuit found  
9 the plaintiff therein did have standing to pursue his state law claims, despite his not having  
10 "suffered any real harm," see id. at 1055, not having been "adversely affected" by the  
11 alleged federal violations, see id. at 1057, and having "admit[ted] he was not in any way  
12 misled or deceived" by the subject emails, see id. at 1063. In other words, the Ninth  
13 Circuit, in Gordon, arguably found that although a plaintiff has not relied to his detriment on  
14 an allegedly false statement, such plaintiff has standing to bring a claim based on his  
15 receipt of an e-mail containing such statement.

16       Next, in turning to the issue of preemption, the Ninth Circuit, in Gordon, found that  
17 Congress, by excepting from preemption state statutes prohibiting "falsity or deception" in  
18 commercial e-mails, was referring to state statutes prohibiting "traditionally tortious or  
19 wrongful conduct." See id. at 1062 (internal quotation and citation omitted). Specifically,  
20 the Ninth Circuit held, "the CAN-SPAM Act established a national standard, but left the  
21 individual states free to extend traditional tort theories such as claims arising from fraud or  
22 deception to commercial e-mail communications." See id. at 1063. The Ninth Circuit then  
23 considered the plaintiff's claims, which were based on the theory the e-mails he received  
24 did not "clearly identify" the defendant as the sender. See id. at 1063. The Ninth Circuit,  
25 characterizing the plaintiff's claim as one for, "at best, incomplete or less than  
26 comprehensive information regarding the sender," see id. at 1064 (internal quotations and  
27 citation omitted), found the plaintiff's claim preempted because the plaintiff's allegations  
28 had "no basis in traditional tort theories." See id. 1064. Although such finding could be

1 interpreted as a determination that a plaintiff alleging a claim under a state statute similar to  
 2 that at issue in Gordon must, in order to avoid preemption, allege all elements of a  
 3 "traditional tort" claim including detrimental reliance, the Ninth Circuit, as discussed above,  
 4 also noted the plaintiff in Gordon "was not in any way misled or deceived" by the emails he  
 5 received, see id. at 1063, and did not state, at least expressly, the lack of such showing  
 6 had a bearing on the issue of preemption.

7 In their respective briefing in connection with the Notice of Withdrawal and  
 8 defendant's pending motions, the parties have not addressed in any meaningful manner  
 9 the effect, if any, of the analysis set forth in Gordon on this Court's findings regarding  
 10 standing and preemption.<sup>5</sup> Accordingly, the Court will afford the parties the opportunity to  
 11 address whether, in light of the Ninth Circuit's holding in Gordon, the Court should  
 12 reconsider its prior order dismissing the FAC.<sup>6</sup>

13 **CONCLUSION**

14 For the reasons stated above,

15 1. The Court deems the SAC withdrawn;  
 16 2. Defendant's motion to strike and for involuntary dismissal is hereby DENIED to  
 17 the extent defendant requests therein an order striking the Notice of Withdrawal.

18 3. Any party wishing to file a supplemental brief, limited to the issue of whether, in  
 19 light of the Ninth Circuit's opinion in Gordon, the Court should reconsider its prior order  
 20 dismissing the FAC, shall file it no later than December 3, 2009, and any party wishing to  
 21 file a responsive brief shall file it no later than December 17, 2009.

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25 5The Notice of Withdrawal, the objection thereto, and defendant's pending motions  
 26 were filed prior to the issuance of Gordon. Although plaintiffs' oppositions to defendant's  
 27 motions were filed after Gordon was decided, plaintiffs did not address or refer to Gordon in  
 those filings. Defendant, in replying to plaintiffs' oppositions, did refer to Gordon by stating,  
 with minimal elaboration, that the decision precludes the claims alleged herein.

28 6The Court also will defer ruling on defendant's motion for sanctions.

1           4. The Court DEFERS ruling on defendant's motion to strike and for involuntary  
2 dismissal to the extent defendant requests therein an order involuntarily dismissing the  
3 instant action, and DEFERS ruling on defendant's motion for sanctions.

4           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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6           Dated: October 20, 2009  
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MAXINE M. CHESNEY  
United States District Judge